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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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LATE CABLES

Effective October 9, Swedish Government cancelled import fee on wheat flour, wheat groats, vermicelli, macaroni, rye, and rye flour. (United States commercial attaché, Stockholm.)

Department of Agriculture, Ireland, has set up a company with sole authority to purchase and import wheat and corn to be distributed under Government control. Dependence upon import trade subject to maximum price control apparently not providing adequate supplies. (United States agricultural attaché, London.)

Indian rice acreage, first estimate for 1939, placed at 65,955,000 acres compared with revised estimate of 65,828,000 acres at this time last year and final estimate of 72,574,000 acres for 1938. (Director of Statistics, Calcutta.)

The British Ministry of Food has again advanced the prices of cured pork imported into the United Kingdom, effective October 23. The increased prices in shillings per hundredweight are as follows with conversions to dollars per 100 pounds in parentheses: Wiltshires, all descriptions 110s. (\$19.69); United States clear bellies 94s. (\$16.82); picnics 74s. (\$13.25); short cut hams 120s. (\$21.48); long cut hams 125s. (\$22.37). (American Embassy, London.)

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AUSTRALIAN WHEAT IN GOOD CONDITION

The condition of the 1939-40 wheat crop of Australia is reported to be generally favorable, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Rains are needed, however, in Western Australia and Victoria, which States together account for about 43 percent of the total Australian crop. In New South Wales, which is the most important wheat-producing State of Australia and which harvests about a third of the total crop, a satisfactory condition is reported, and yields are expected to be generally above average. Prospects in South Australia are also considered good.

ARGENTINE GRAIN ACREAGE REVISED DOWNWARD

The second official estimate of the acreage sown to grain and flaxseed in Argentina for harvest in 1939-40, as reported by cable from the office of the United States agricultural attaché at Buenos Aires, indicates a reduction from the first estimate of the wheat area and slight increases in the flaxseed, barley, and rye areas. No change was made in the oat estimate.

The area sown to wheat was placed at 17,791,000 acres, or about 15 percent below that of 1938-39 and almost 1 million acres below the first estimate issued in September. The acreage sown last year, placed at 20,868,000 acres, was the largest reported since 1930-31; the average sown to wheat during the 10 years 1928-29 to 1937-38 was 19,102,000 acres. Abandonment during those years averaged about 11 percent, leaving an average harvested acreage of 16,968,000 acres. If yields per acre are average this year, a total outturn of about 215 million bushels is suggested, but, with favorable conditions during the remainder of the growing season, a crop considerably above this figure may be harvested.

ARGENTINA: Area sown to specified crops,
1933-34 to 1939-40

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Flaxseed
	1,000 acres				
1933-34.....	19,662	1,768	1,783	3,566	6,853
1934-35.....	18,812	2,134	2,014	3,529	8,102
1935-36.....	14,208	1,749	1,940	2,953	6,573
1936-37.....	17,502	2,204	1,925	3,158	7,438
1937-38.....	19,219	2,185	1,942	3,254	7,023
1938-39.....	20,868	2,254	2,053	3,361	6,607
1939-40.....	17,791	2,174	2,224	3,459	7,660

Office of United States agricultural attaché, Buenos Aires.

MANCHURIAN 1939 CROPS REDUCED

Total 1939 crop production in Manchuria is below last year, according to the South Manchurian Railway estimates, based on September 1 condition, as received by radiogram from the office of the American agricultural attaché, at Shanghai. Production of soybeans, wheat, millet, perilla seed, and kaoliang are forecast below last year's harvest, while corn, rice, and hempseed are somewhat above.

Manchurian Government officials during the past few years have been encouraging increased production of soybeans, wheat, and several minor crops. In spite of increased plantings this year, unfavorable weather has reduced the yields. Dry weather in South Manchuria seriously injured the crops during July and August, while floods in August damaged crops in other areas.

MANCHURIA: Crop estimates 1938 and 1939

Crop	Unit	1938	1939 ^{a/}
		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
Soybeans.....	Bushel	170,269	149,435
Other beans.....	Bushel	12,640	11,684
Corn	Bushel	90,507	91,570
Wheat.....	Bushel	34,318	32,702
Rice.....	Bushel	37,772	41,153
Millet.....	Short ton	3,506	3,357
Kaoliang.....	Short ton	5,099	4,964
Other grains.....	Short ton	1,208	1,157
Hempseed.....	Short ton	46	50
Perilla seed.....	Short ton	101	78

South Manchurian Railway. ^{a/} Based on September 1 condition.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN NORTHERN BRAZIL

The first estimate of the 1939-40 cotton crop for Northern Brazil is placed at 691,820 bales of 478 pounds compared with the final estimate received recently of 640,847 bales produced last year. Production for the five northeastern States of Alagoas, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, and Pernambuco is estimated at 601,682 bales, or 87 percent of the total 1938-39 northern crop, according to a report from American Vice Consul Harold Sims at Pernambuco. Northern Brazil's record crop, which amounted to 826,029 bales, was produced in 1935-36, the first year that Southern Brazil's crop exceeded the production in the north. Southern Brazil's largest crop to date occurred in 1937-38, and amounted to 1,330,232 bales, greatly exceeding Northern Brazil's peak production.

NORTHERN BRAZIL: Cotton acreage and production in specified States,
1939-40, with comparisons

State	Area <u>a/</u>			Production <u>b/</u>			
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40 <u>c/</u>
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Alagoas.....	191	185	224	61	52	62	49
Ceará.....	374	518	433	115	150	129	138
Paraíba.....	478	537	522	163	175	170	185
Pernambuco.....	387	453	382	126	129	104	115
Rio Grande do Norte.....	247	307	277	87	104	92	115
Total North-eastern States	1,677	2,000	1,838	552	610	557	602
Other Northern States <u>d/</u>	298	<u>e/</u>	292	97	98	84	90
Total Northern States <u>d/</u>	1,975	<u>e/</u>	2,130	649	708	641	692

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Acreage for 1939-40 not yet available.

b/ In bales of 478 pounds.

c/ First estimate.

d/ Includes north zone of Baía.

e/ Acreage of north zone of Baía not available. Total acreage and production for all Baía amounted to 161,149 acres and 40,305 bales. Production for north zone of Baía was 3,408 bales.

Recently efforts have been made to bolster production in the northern States, particularly in the five principal northeastern States. Considerable publicity by both commercial and official cotton representatives is expected to increase production for 1939-40 and a great deal of emphasis has been placed on the Governmental measures that have been adopted for its improvement.

Stocks of cotton on hand at the end of the 1938-39 crop year on June 30 are not available from official sources but various estimates show that stocks are considerable lower than in 1937-38 for all States except Ceará. Ceará's 1938-39 stocks on hand are high, almost equal to the estimated annual consumption of 10,000 bales.

Formerly mills in Brazil absorbed the annual varieties of short-staple cotton, thus leaving the perennial or tree cotton, a long-staple fiber, such as Mocó, for export. Recently both types of cotton have reached the northern ports destined for the export market because local consumption did not require all of the shorter-fibered cotton that was harvested.

Complaints received because of mixtures of the two types in the fields, as well as in bales for export, prompted officials to adopt some control measures and conduct experiments with the Mocó tree cotton.

Approximately 85 percent of Northern Brazil's cotton crop is produced in the 5 northeastern States, and 75 percent of their crop is available for market, 50 percent entering foreign markets and the balance the coastwise trade. In other words, shipments to Brazilian ports accounted for almost one-third of the total shipments from these northeastern States. Germany was the largest market for the cotton that entered foreign channels, taking practically 50 percent of the total foreign exports, with Great Britain, as second most important buyer, taking 25 percent.

NORTHERN BRAZIL: Cotton exports by specified States,
July 1939, with comparisons a/

State	July 1-June 30			July		
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1937	1938	1939
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Northeastern States:						
Alagoas.....	17,591	11,692	15,349	1,052	152	78
Ceará.....	81,639	91,402	96,915	687	3,358	881
Paraíba.....	122,148	131,792	100,849	4,391	821	590
Pernambuco.....	67,522	53,565	54,368	3,358	1,453	2,804
Rio Grande do Norte....	44,830	38,904	42,888	1,199	5	245
Total.....	333,730	327,355	310,369	10,687	5,789	4,598
Other Northern States....	37,072	29,619	25,265	3,196	2,029	5,373
Total Northern States	370,802	356,974	335,634	13,883	7,818	9,971

Compiled from Comercio Exterior do Brasil.

a/ In bales of 478 pounds.

There are 44 spinning and weaving mills with over 300,000 spindles in the northeastern section of Brazil. Pernambuco has the largest mills and also the greatest number, i.e. 15 mills accounting for over 135,000 spindles. Information on cotton consumption in 1938-39 is incomplete but is about the same as in 1937-38 except in Pernambuco where a reduction in consumption of almost 7,000 bales occurred.

GERMANY INCREASES RAPESEED PRODUCTION

Rapeseed production in Germany has been rapidly increasing, according to a report from American Vice Consul William P. Shockley, Jr., at Dresden. Production in 1938 amounted to 5,644,000 bushels (of 50 pounds) compared with 309,000 bushels produced in 1933. The rapeseed acreage in Germany increased from 12,350 acres in 1933 to 153,000 in 1938. The yield per acre has also increased substantially, amounting to 37 bushels in 1938 as compared with 22 bushels in 1933.

German authorities for some time have been endeavoring to increase domestic production of fats and vegetable oilseeds. The farmers for several years have been guaranteed a price for their rapeseed. For 1939 the price was increased to \$3.63 per bushel compared with \$2.95 in 1938. The object of raising the price is to increase the acreage. It is hoped that as much as 494,000 acres will be grown in the near future without decreasing the area planted to grains.

MANCHURIAN PEANUT CROP INCREASED

The 1939 peanut crop in Manchuria is expected to be about 30 percent above last year, according to a radiogram received from the office of the American agricultural attaché at Shanghai. Peanuts for export are produced in South Manchuria and the Kwantung Leased Territory and are shipped from Dairen. Trade sources estimate the commercial crop this year at approximately 165,000 short tons. The carry-over of old peanuts on November 1 is expected to be above last year because of the small exports from the 1938 crop.

Peanut exports during the 1938-39 season (November-October) have been small, primarily because of the high prices. Exports to Europe were substantially smaller than a year ago, due to the reduced takings by Germany and the Netherlands. Exports to Italy were somewhat increased as a result of the barter agreement. Japan is the principal market for both shelled and unshelled peanuts. It is reported that no permits have been granted for peanut exports to Japan since July 1 in the hope that exports to countries outside the yen bloc might increase. It is believed that, with the opening of the new season, permission will again be given for shipment to Japan because of the large stocks available. Some sources report that prices may also be lowered in an effort to increase exports to Europe and Canada. The latest quotation available for Manchurian peanuts was in late September for unshelled peanuts and was approximately \$65 per short ton, c.i.f. San Francisco.

MANCHURIA: Exports of peanuts and peanut products for 1936-37 and 1937-38, and 7 months November-May 1937-38 and 1938-39

Commodity	November-October		November-May	
	1936-37	1937-38	1937-38	1938-39
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Peanuts:				
Shelled.....	72	67	44	21
Unshelled.....	32	26	16	5
Oil.....	1	a/ ¹	a/ ¹	a/ ¹
Cake and Meal.....	2	7	5	2

Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of Manchoukuo.

a/ Not available.

LARGER EXPORTS OF CHINESE PEANUTS EXPECTED IN 1939-40

A larger volume of Chinese peanuts is expected to be available for export during the 1939-40 marketing year (November-October) than the preceding season, according to a report received from American Vice Consul Richard M. Service at Tsingtao. Peanut exports from China during the past 2 marketing years (1937-38 and 1938-39) have been substantially below average because of unsettled political conditions and disrupted transportation facilities.

The total 1939 peanut crop in China may be no larger than last year's slightly below-average production, according to a radiogram from the office of the American agricultural attaché at Shanghai. Increased acreage in Shantung this year was offset by smaller plantings in Central China. Dry weather this year in many sections has reduced yields and the quality of peanuts. In Shantung, the most important source of export peanuts, the production is expected to be above last season, and transportation facilities to Tsingtao, the principal port of export, are somewhat improved over last year.

Peanut prices in China are the highest on record in Chinese currency. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in selling peanuts for export, however, as officials in charge demand that goods for export must be bought with the new paper currency. Prices at Tsingtao in early September for shelled peanuts were quoted at 22.50 yuan (\$1.35) per 100 pounds and peanut oil 45.00 yuan (\$2.70) per 100 pounds.

Exports of shelled and unshelled peanuts from China have in recent years been going largely to European countries. Exports of peanut oil are shipped to European countries and the United States. Peanut cake and meal shipments are made largely to the United States.

CHINA: Exports of peanuts and peanut products for 1936-37 and 1937-38, and 10 months November-August 1937-38 and 1938-39

Commodity	November-October		November-August	
	1936-37	1937-38	1937-38	1938-39
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Peanuts:				
Shelled.....	58	36	32	48
Unshelled.....	34	22	18	33
Oil.....	47	22	17	28
Cake and meal.....	21	4	2	14

CUBAN AVOCADO EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES LOWER

Shipments of avocados to the United States during the 9 months, January-September, were substantially below the movement during the same period in 1938, as reported by American Consul Harold S. Tewell at Habana. The avocado season ended in September. Grapefruit exports amounted to 18 percent less than those of 1938. On the other hand, shipments of pineapples in crates and in bulk were above the volume shipped during the first 9 months of last year.

CUBA: Exports of fresh fruit to the United States,
September 1939, with comparisons

Fruit	Unit	September		January-September	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Avocados.....	Pound	2,081	1,617	9,958	8,657
Grapefruit.....	Pound	2,928	3,609	5,411	4,436
Pineapples.....	Crate	6	15	1,015	1,266
Pineapples.....	Found	-	-	-	1,060
Papayas.....	Pound	a/	37	a/	436
Plantains.....	Pound	38	a/	1,051	630

American consulate, Habana. a/ Not available.

CUBAN VEGETABLE EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES DECLINE

Exports of fresh vegetables from Cuba to the United States during the 1938-39 season, November-September, amounted to 62 million pounds, according to a report from American Consul Harold S. Tewell at Habana. This represents a decline of 20 percent below the shipments for the same period in 1937-38 and 18 percent below the exports during the previous year. Reduction in the exports of tomatoes, peppers, lima beans, and eggplant accounted for most of the decline.

CUBA: Exports of fresh vegetables to the United States
November-September, 1936-37 to 1938-39

Vegetable	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Tomatoes.....	53,487	54,093	44,337
Eggplant.....	6,575	6,964	5,438
Peppers.....	3,425	3,689	1,851
Okra.....	2,171	1,874	2,064
Lima beans.....	5,203	7,334	4,566
Cucumbers.....	2,887	2,184	2,414
Potatoes.....	1,368	1,292	834

American consulate, Habana.

NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT AID TO HORTICULTURAL PRICES IN 1938

Large quantities of vegetables offered for sale at auction markets in the Netherlands in 1938 did not fetch the minimum prices set by the Government, and, as a consequence, a Government agency that controls and supports the horticultural industry purchased substantial quantities during that year, according to a digest of the annual report of the Central Bureau of Auctions at The Hague, transmitted by American Consul General Harold D. Clum at Rotterdam.

Cabbage, tomatoes, lettuce, and cucumbers were the most important vegetables purchased by the Government. Considerable quantities of these vegetables were distributed at low prices among the under-privileged classes. A large portion of the surplus tomatoes that were purchased was used for the production of tomato soup for the account of the Government.

The quantity of fruit that did not bring minimum prices during the year was small. The light fruit crops, and particularly the small apple and pear crops in 1938, were chiefly responsible for the higher level of fruit prices during the year.

THE NETHERLANDS: Government purchases of specified vegetables at auction markets during 1938

Vegetable	Unit	Quantity purchased
Cabbage.....	Short ton	25,792
Tomatoes.....	Short ton	14,951
Spinach.....	Short ton	2,992
French beans.....	Short ton	2,517
Lettuce.....	1,000 head	27,800
Cucumbers.....	Thousand	12,500
Cauliflower.....	Thousand	8,500
Endive.....	1,000 head	2,800

Central Bureau of Auctions, The Hague.

Exports of horticultural products

Exports of vegetables and fruits from the Netherlands in 1938 amounted to 462,000 short tons, a decline of 38,000 tons below those of the previous year. Reduction in the shipments of early potatoes, onions, apples, and pears accounted for most of the decline. Exports of early potatoes to South America during the year suffered the most severe decline. The light apple and pear crops during the season were chiefly responsible for the decline in fruit shipments.

THE NETHERLANDS: Exports of specified fruits and vegetables, 1937 and 1938

Product	1937	1938
	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Fruits -</u>		
Apples.....	21,210	10,611
Grapes.....	12,616	11,146
Pears.....	6,369	387
Strawberries.....	1,443	1,474
Fruit pulp.....	23,892	23,034
<u>Vegetables -</u>		
Onions.....	129,156	119,640
Tomatoes.....	42,464	50,247
Cucumbers.....	32,752	34,379
Cabbage.....	31,258	40,223
Lettuce.....	31,142	31,707
Carrots.....	18,942	24,283
Gherkins.....	9,917	7,780
French beans.....	8,864	6,946

Central Bureau of Auctions, The Hague.

Onions are by far the most important horticultural product exported from the Netherlands, the bulk going to the United Kingdom. Tomatoes, the second most significant export item, went chiefly to Germany and the United Kingdom. Germany took practically the entire movement of cucumbers and was the most important market for cabbage. The United Kingdom accounted for over half the exports of lettuce. Germany was the chief market for all fresh fruit items, although the United Kingdom accounted for significant quantities of grapes. The United Kingdom was the principal market for fruit pulp, consisting principally of strawberries, currants, and raspberries to be used by the preserving industry.

Fresh vegetables and early potatoes were the principal kinds of horticultural products exported from the Netherlands, amounting to 80 percent of the total. Fresh fruit items accounted for only 6 percent of the exports during the year. The United Kingdom was the most important market for horticultural-product exports in 1938, accounting for 48 percent of the total, followed by Germany with 32 percent.

The Netherland fruit and vegetable industry enjoys a definite advantage in that the country is located adjacement to the western industrial region of Germany and in close proximity to the United Kingdom markets. Both these areas require imports to supplement the local production of horticultural products.

THE NETHERLANDS: Exports of horticultural products by groups of products and by countries of destination, 1937 and 1938

Item	1937	1938
	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Product group -</u>		
Fresh vegetables and early potatoes.....	400,903	380,070
Fresh fruit.....	47,203	29,544
Fruit pulp.....	24,836	24,304
Preserved vegetables.....	27,094	27,866
Total.....	500,036	461,734
<u>Country of destination -</u>		
United Kingdom.....	217,498	221,932
Germany.....	149,287	148,844
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	55,878	45,782
Switzerland.....	12,092	11,679
Other countries.....	65,281	33,537
Total.....	500,036	461,734

Central Bureau of Auctions, The Hague.

BRITISH IMPORTS OF PORK PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO WARTIME CONTROL

The quota restrictions on imports of bacon, hams, and pork from foreign countries was suspended by the British Government on September 5, 1939, after declaration of war with Germany, according to information received from the American Embassy in London.

The Food Ministry has assumed control of United Kingdom imports and stocks, and has set up provisional maximum prices for bacon, hams, lard, and other provisions. These maximum prices are subject to adjustment from time to time as conditions warrant changes. One of the major activities of the Food Ministry is the control of prices and checking of speculation.^{1/}

The recent shortage in British bacon supplies, caused by the suspension of Danish exports as the result of a war emergency and negligible shipments from the Baltic countries, has caused the United Kingdom to requisition 50 percent of domestic production for distribution to usual import channels. Exports from Denmark have been resumed and rationing is expected to be introduced shortly in the United Kingdom. Consequently, the obtaining of substitute supplies from the United States seems more remote than formerly.

^{1/} See Foreign Crops and Markets, October 21, 1939, for latest prices of United States bacon, hams, and lard on the British market.

In the light of recent developments, a brief review of the British hog industry and import trade in pork and pork products, with special reference to the share of the United States in this trade, is of interest.

Hog numbers in the British Isles were estimated at 5,333,000 head in the summer of 1939, which was approximately the same as a year earlier. Although this number was about 5 percent smaller than in the record year of 1935, it was over 40 percent larger than the average for the 5 years preceding the World War. The large increase of 20 percent in hog numbers since 1933 may be attributed in part to the efforts of the British Government to regulate the hog industry in the interest of the producer. The Government undertook to investigate the industry in April 1932, after a fall of 40 percent in hog prices between 1929 and 1931. A Committee called "The Reorganization Commission for Pigs and Pig Products" was appointed to prepare a scheme for the production and marketing of hog products and the regulation of imports. A scheme was reported on October 13, 1932, recommending an increase in home production, especially of bacon-type hogs, and at the same time imports from foreign countries were to be regulated by a quota system. The scheme came into full operation in September 1933, and contract prices were paid from September 15. A similar scheme, with modifications, had been in force up to the early days of the present war.

UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND: Number of hogs, and production and consumption of pork, including lard, average
1909-1913, 1914-1918, annual 1936-1939

Period or year	Hog numbers		Year beginning June 1				
	June 1		Pork and:			Apparent con- sumption	Per capita con- sumption
	Total	Brood sows	Hog slaughter a/	lard pro- duction a/	Net imports		
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds
Average							
1909-1913	3,728	470	5,424	868	841	1,709	37.8
1914-1918	3,425	429	4,659	745	1,212	1,957	44.5
1936.....	5,579	672	7,388	1,182	1,082	2,264	45.1
1937.....	5,387	635	6,941	1,111	1,100	2,211	43.9
1938.....	5,342	618	b/6,912	b/1,106	b/1,115	b/2,221	b/ 43.9
1939.....	5,333	637					

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

a/ Figures for years 1931 to date are unofficial estimates based on method of estimating explained in the Agricultural Output for England and Wales in 1930. Pre-war average is official. b/ Preliminary.

In 1935 and 1936 hog numbers in the United Kingdom reached record high levels. Pork production, including lard, amounted to 1,205 million

pounds in 1935-36 (June 1 to May 31) compared with an average of only 868 million pounds in the 5 years 1909-10 to 1913-14. Production is estimated at 1,106 million pounds for 1938-39. Per-capita consumption of pork, including lard, was estimated at 45.1 pounds in 1936-37 compared with an average of only 37.8 pounds in the 5 years 1909-10 to 1913-14. During the World-War years per-capita consumption averaged 44.5 pounds. Per-capita consumption in 1938-39 was estimated at 43.9 pounds.

Since the collapse of the Pigs Marketing Scheme in 1936, hog numbers and pork production have fallen off somewhat but are still much larger than prior to the World War. The scheme in effect since 1936 was reported as threatened by a breakdown on account of insufficient slaughter supplies and open-market prices higher than contract prices shortly before war was declared.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the British Government to promote the domestic hog industry, the United Kingdom continues to be the principal market for foreign pork products. Even during the past 3 years, when domestic supplies were large, 48 to 50 percent of the total supplies for consumption were imported, compared with 64 percent in 1931-32, the year of highest imports, and an average of 62 percent in the years of the World War.

The United States, once the largest supplier of this market, has had a smaller share in these imports in recent years. There appear to be two reasons for this: (1) the reduction in United States production due to a combination of several factors, and (2) British restrictions on imports of foreign bacon and ham in effect since 1933.

The United Kingdom, in addition to restricting imports from foreign sources, has followed a policy of promoting imports from British overseas dominions since 1932 but as yet these imports are relatively small. Canada has made some progress in recent years in supplying bacon to the British market and in the past 7 years has been next to Denmark in importance. In 1937 Canada furnished 155 million pounds of bacon, compared with 384 million pounds from Denmark. Ireland supplied almost 60 million pounds in 1937. Ninety percent of the rest of the bacon imports, which totaled 180 million pounds, came in almost equal proportions from two groups of countries, Sweden and the Netherlands, and Poland and the Baltic States.

Canada now comes second to the United States as a supplier of lard to the United Kingdom. The other British dominions, Australia and New Zealand, have increased their exports of frozen and chilled pork to the United Kingdom considerably in recent years. In 1938 these two countries furnished 97 million pounds out of the 132 million pounds of that type of pork imported. There has been some increase in imports of lard and frozen and chilled pork from South American countries, chiefly Argentina and Brazil.

In 1938, imports of bacon and ham into the United Kingdom amounted to 783 million pounds. This was almost 28 percent larger than average imports in the 5-year period immediately preceding the war, that is, 1909-1913. Imports during the war period averaged 56 percent above the 1909-1913 period. These figures exclude imports from Ireland.

The United States has maintained its share of the United Kingdom imports of hams fairly well, but bacon imports from the United States have fallen off to practically nothing. In the 5-year period 1909-1913, the United States furnished 39 percent of Britain's bacon imports and in the war years the share was as large as 59 percent of the total. The United States share in United Kingdom imports of hams in 1938 was 60 percent of the total, compared with 93 percent in the 5 years of the war and 92 percent in 1909-1913. The United States still furnishes a large proportion of lard imports into the United Kingdom, the share in the first 8 months of 1939 being 85 percent of the total compared with 76 percent for the year 1938 and an average of 94 percent in the pre-war and war years.

UNITED KINGDOM: Share of specified countries in imports of pork and lard, average 1909-1913, 1914-1918, annual 1936-1938, first 8 months, 1938 and 1939

Item and principal country of origin	Average		1936	1937	1938	January-August	
	1909-1913	1914-1918				1938	1939
	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
<u>Lard -</u>							
United States....	94	94	39	45	76	78	85
<u>Hams -</u>							
United States....	92	93	50	46	60	62	65
<u>Bacon -</u>							
United States....	39	59	0	0	1	0	1
Canada.....	9	17	17	20	19	19	15
Denmark.....	45	21	51	49	49	50	46
<u>Fresh pork -</u>							
Ireland.....	a/	a/	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Frozen and chilled pork -</u>							
New Zealand.....	0	0	57	56	49	48	51

a/ Included in the United Kingdom prior to April 1923.

Denmark assumed first place as a source of British bacon imports in 1910, and in the years 1909-1913 furnished 45 percent of the total. This lead has been maintained, with the exception of the war and immediate post-war years, when the United States was the largest supplier of bacon to the British market. In 1932 Denmark furnished the United Kingdom with 859 million pounds of bacon, or 67 percent of the unusually large imports that year, the last year before the import quota was applied.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of pork and lard, average 1909-1913,
 1914-1918, annual 1936-1938, and first 8 months,
 1938 and 1939

Item and principal country of origin	Average				January-August		
	1909- 1913	1914- 1918	1936	1937	1938	1938	1939
	Million pounds						
<u>Lard -</u>							
United States..	186	215	66	74	123	89	117
Ireland.....	a/	2/	4	3	3	2	1
Canada.....	6	6	29	29	17	12	10
Denmark.....	2	3	4	4	b/	b/	b/
Others.....	4	4	67	55	19	11	10
Total.....	198	228	170	165	162	114	138
<u>Hams -</u>							
United States..	94	138	37	35	44	33	40
Canada.....	7	9	31	35	26	18	18
Others.....	1	1	7	5	4	2	4
Total.....	102	143	75	75	74	53	62
<u>Bacon -</u>							
United States..	197	474	2	1	5	2	5
Canada.....	47	141	122	155	143	97	85
Ireland.....	a/	a/	56	57	60	38	32
Denmark.....	233	163	378	384	380	255	257
Sweden.....	4	3	27	22	28	19	26
Netherlands....	11	13	54	54	58	38	55
Russia.....	17	3	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/
Poland.....	c/	c/	46	50	51	33	48
Estonia.....	c/	c/	5	5	5	3	4
Latvia.....	c/	c/	4	4	4	3	5
Lithuania.....	c/	c/	22	21	21	14	24
Others.....	3	5	20	17	14	10	13
Total.....	512	808	736	776	769	512	554
<u>Fresh pork -</u>							
Ireland.....	a/	a/	13	6	4	1	3
Netherlands....	41	36	0	0	0	0	0
Others.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	45	37	13	6	4	1	3

Continued -

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of pork and lard, average 1909-1913,
1914-1918, annual 1936-1938, and first 8 months,
1938 and 1939 - Continued

Item and principal country of origin	Average				January-August			
	1909- 1913	1914- 1918	1936	1937	1938	1938	1939	
	Million pounds							
<u>Frozen and chilled pork -</u>								
United States...	1	12	1	2	7	4	4	
New Zealand.....	d/	d/	65	66	65	47	41	
Australia.....	d/	d/	26	26	32	26	24	
Argentina.....	d/	2	21	22	27	18	10	
China.....	2	1	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	
Others.....	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	
Total.....	3	16	115	118	132	97	80	
<u>Salted pork, pickled pork, etc</u>								
United States...	5	4	1	b/	e/	e/	e/	
Denmark.....	21	6	0	0	e/	e/	e/	
Others.....	0	0	1	0	e/	e/	e/	
Total.....	26	10	2	b/	e/	e/	e/	
<u>Other pork -</u>								
<u>Not canned -</u>								
Heads, feet, tongues, hearts etc.....	f/	f/	30	20	21	14	15	
<u>Canned -</u>								
Bacon and hams..	f/	f/	9	8	9	5	5	
Tongues.....	f/	f/	9	8	9	6	7	
Total.....	f/	f/	38	36	39	25	27	
Total pork and lard.....	886	1,247	1,149	1,177	g/1,180	g/802	g/864	

1909-1913 from Report on the Marketing of Pigs in England and Wales. Other years Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, Vol. 1, and Accounts of Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1938 and August 1939.

a/ Included with the United Kingdom prior to April 1923. b/ Less than 500,000 pounds. c/ Not reported as a separate country prior to 1919. d/ If any, included with others. e/ These items not reported in preliminary source. f/ Not shown separately prior to 1920. g/ Excludes very small quantity of salted and pickled pork not included in preliminary sources.

WHEAT: Closing Saturday prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires b/	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/..	77	88	72	83	82	91	79	78	86	62	d/64	e/60
Low c/..	62	62	58	57	63	64	57	52	66	52	d/54	e/50
Sept. 30	64	84	60	80	66	84	59	66	69	-	d/61	d/55
Oct. 7	65	81	60	76	66	81	59	62	68	-	d/53	d/54
14	66	83	62	78	66	81	60	62	68	-	d/57	d/51
21	66	86	63	80	68	83	60	63	67	-	d/54	d/52

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ July 1 to Oct. 21, 1939, and corresponding dates, 1938.
d/ November futures. e/ October and November futures.

WHEAT: Weekly weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades		No. 2 Hard Winter		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring		No. 2 Hard Durum		No. 2 Red Winter		Western White St. Louis Seattle a/	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/..	71	93	71	87	98	95	83	98	69	94	69	84
Low b/..	65	65	63	62	73	74	65	68	64	66	60	67
Sept. 30	68	88	67	85	77	91	69	93	69	88	64	80
Oct. 7	65	85	64	82	73	88	65	91	68	86	62	77
14	66	84	66	82	73	86	66	89	69	86	64	79
21	65	86	64	83	74	89	65	91	69	90	63	-

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked.
b/ July 8 to Oct. 21, 1939, and corresponding dates for 1938.

SWEDEN: Production of specified crops, 1933-1939

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Sugar beets
	1,000 bushels	1,000 short tons				
1933.....	26,337	18,215	9,165	75,689	74,616	2,027
1934.....	27,807	20,351	9,850	84,682	72,723	2,052
1935.....	23,610	16,902	10,210	85,379	64,542	2,057
1936.....	21,635	13,838	9,197	82,848	66,347	1,984
1937.....	25,720	16,250	9,489	87,171	69,338	2,289
1938.....	30,184	15,932	12,241	95,126	68,804	2,021
1939.....	31,452	a/ 15,275	10,747	88,115	71,466	2,166

International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, and official sources. a/ Incorrectly reported as 18,306,000 bushels on page 368, Foreign Crops and Markets, October 21, 1939.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn				Rye		Oats		Barley		
	Chicago		Buenos Aires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis		
	No. 3 Yellow	Futures	Futures	No. 2	No. 3 White	No. 2					
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1939
High b/....	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/....	61	61	62	58	62	56	77	55	34	39	83
Low b/....	45	42	45	40	48	44	39	41	23	27	45
			Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Nov.					
Sept. 23...	53	57	50	55	53	56	43	52	27	36	55
30...	52	52	50	52	53	56	43	53	28	34	54
Oct. 7...	47	49	46	50	51	54	42	53	26	33	50
14...	45	59	45	50	51	54	41	53	26	33	49
21...	45	48	45	50	51	54	41	53	25	36	48

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Commodity and country	Exports for year		Shipments, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1937-38	1938-39	Oct. 7	Oct. 14	Oct. 21	July 1 to b/	1938-39 b/	1939-40 b/
BARLEY, EXPORTS: c/								
United States....	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
17,614	11,215	0	287	212	Oct. 21	4,366	2,418	
Canada.....	14,014	16,537				Sept. 30	4,948	4,442
Argentina.....	10,241	9,356				Sept. 16	408	1,262
Danube & U.S.S.R.	19,983	26,005	400	0	400	Oct. 21	17,483	2,225
Total.....	61,852	63,113					27,205	10,347
OATS, EXPORTS: c/								
United States....	12,331	5,106	1	0	0	Oct. 21	2,232	178
Canada.....	8,504	13,738				Sept. 30	2,815	3,325
Argentina.....	28,505	19,379	227	0	69	Oct. 21	5,883	5,513
Danube & U.S.S.R.	160	30	0	40	0	Oct. 21	0	40
Total.....	49,500	38,253					10,930	9,056
CORN, EXPORTS: d/						Oct. 1 to		
United States....	139,893	33,852	1,035	845	1,386	Oct. 21	2,286	3,266
Danube & U.S.S.R.	9,790	19,629	9	480	0	Oct. 21	240	489
Argentina.....	132,495	142,384	1,689	1,938	1,229	Oct. 21	13,602	4,856
South Africa.....	23,949	25,991	754	994	0	Oct. 21	969	1,748
Total.....	306,127	221,856					17,097	10,359
United States imports.....	1,819	e/ 411						

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Year beginning October 1. e/ October-August.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average values in New York of specified currencies,
October 21, 1939, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Year 1913	Month				Week ended		
			1937		1938	1939	1939		
			Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. 7	Oct. 14	Oct. 21
Argentina...	Paper peso	32.60	33.02	32.03	31.12	b/	b/	b/	29.77
Canada.....	Dollar.....	99.42	99.98	99.37	99.49	91.25	89.27	89.27	89.31
China.....	Shang. yuan	21.36	29.66	17.17	7.16	6.70	7.30	7.36	7.43
Denmark.....	Krone.....	21.82	22.11	21.44	20.83	19.32	19.28	19.29	19.29
England.....	Found.....	488.94	495.30	430.38	461.07	399.51	402.72	401.38	400.22
France.....	Franc.....	2.88	3.52	2.69	2.61	2.27	2.28	2.27	2.27
Germany.....	Reichsmark	40.16	40.12	39.97	39.86	c/39.50	b/	b/	b/
Italy.....	Lira.....	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.25	5.14	5.05	5.05	5.04
Japan.....	Yen.....	28.45	28.87	28.00	26.87	23.46	23.56	23.56	23.53
Mexico.....	Peso.....	22.12	27.75	19.46	16.80	19.02	20.01	19.86	20.01
Netherlands	Guilder....	55.01	55.15	53.94	53.48	53.18	53.20	53.10	53.09
Norway.....	Krone.....	24.57	24.88	24.14	23.38	22.65	22.69	22.69	22.70
Sweden.....	Krona.....	25.20	25.53	24.77	24.00	23.76	23.79	23.79	23.79
Switzerland	Franc.....	22.87	22.97	22.60	22.57	22.58	22.47	22.43	22.42

Federal Reserve Board.

a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. b/ No rates available. c/ Rate for September 2; no rates available for other days of the month.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries,
as given by current trade sources, 1937-38 to 1939-40

Country	Total shipments		Shipments 1939			Shipments	
			week ended			July 1-Oct. 21	
	1937-38	1938-39	Oct. 7	Oct. 14	Oct. 21	1938	1939
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America a/...	184,720	245,296	3,824	1,740	2,506	73,416	59,782
Canada.....	94,546	169,885	b/ 3,100	b/ 800	b/ 1,500	48,600	b/ 42,300
United States c/...	83,589	94,157	830	870	970	26,848	18,076
Argentina.....	66,928	114,272	1,853	2,698	2,689	18,636	49,538
Australia.....	127,520	120,116	d/	d/	d/	e/ 18,696	e/ 11,028
Soviet Union.....	42,248	39,824	0	464	0	32,200	2,000
Danube & Bulgaria f/	37,232	52,848	832	872	512	5,888	9,672
British India a/...	g/ 19,677	6,280	0	0	0	6,208	0
Total h/	478,325	560,636				155,044	132,020
Total European a/	397,592	450,784					
Total ex-European a/	99,400	146,760					

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

b/ Weekly data represent weekly clearances of wheat, plus estimated weekly flour exports through Oct. 7; beginning Oct. 14, 1939, figures obtained by subtracting the United States exports from Broomhall's estimate for North America. c/ Official reports received from 16 principal ports, only. d/ Not available. e/ Through September 2 only. f/ Black Sea shipments only. g/ Official. h/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall.

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